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Whereas, Captain Charles Dodd, a brave and gallant mariner, and commander of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer "Labouchere," did risk his life and that of his crew, as well as the loss of his steamer, in his attempt to recover from said tribe of savages the bloody relic above mentioned, that he might thus be enabled to restore the same to the family of his murdered friend, Col. Ebey; and

Whereas, Capt. Dodd, after a long and tedious negotiation, did, in the fall of 1859, succeed in getting said savages to surrender to him the sad relic of Indian trophy, which he placed in the hands of A. M. Poe, Esq., to be by him delivered to the family of said deceased Col. I. N. Ebey; therefore

Be it Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the thanks of this Legislative Assembly be, and the same are hereby tendered to Capt. Charles Dodd, for his bravery, gallantry, and acts of humanity, in having hazarded his own life and that of his crew, and the probable destruction of his vessel, in his untiring endeavors to procure the scalp of the lamented Col. Isaac N. Ebey.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of Washington Territory, be requested to forward to Capt. Charles Dodd, at Victoria, British Columbia, a copy of these resolutions.

Passed January 20th, 1860.

Sovereign Americans on San Juan Island.

The following document in the collection of the University of Washington is self-explanatory. It will be noted that the date is some eight years before the San Juan dispute was arbitrated by Emperor William I. of Germany. No attempt has been made to correct the spelling or grammar in the document:

NOTICE.

According to the wish of Captain Bissell as expressed to me I hereby request the citizens of this Island to meet at Frazers house in the woods on the road to the garrison on Sunday February 1st. for the purpose of making such Laws as we shall deem necessary for the Settlement of differences between Settlers concerning Land Claims and for the Enforcement of good order upon the Island.

San Juan Island
Jan'y 22nd. 1863

E. T. HAMBLETT
Copy by

Wm. Carny

San Juan Isld W. T.

At a meeting of the Citizens of San Juan Isld on the first day of Feby 1863 for the purpose of Establishing a Criterion by which the American Citizens of this Isld should be governed Esqr

Arctic regions of the North. Such tables are extremely interesting.

How can we account for the same plants on top of Mount Shasta, Mount Hood, Mount Rainier, Mount Baker, Blue mountains, and the level Arctic regions of Alaska? Can seed blow from one cold peak to another? The general conclusion is that they wandered southward during a geological ice period, and when the climate changed to a warmer one the plants either receded to the north or up the mountains before the warmer climate. Those which went up instead of north were cut off, like detachments of a retreating army; some were overtaken on low peaks and overwhelmed; others more fortunate in scaling higher peaks are still finding favorable conditions. Long isolation, however, is apt to cause changes in the plants, thus resulting in new species. So such areas become interesting from the standpoint of evolution.

Professor Piper points out as of special botanic interest the Olympic mountains, the Columbia gorge, Klickitat county; Mount Stuart and the Wenatchee mountains, and the Blue mountains; the Olympics and Blue mountains on account of their isolation; Mount Stuart and the Wenatchee mountains on account of granitic character, dry situation and isolation; Klickitat county on account of its mixture of humid transitional and arid transitional climate and warm southern slope; the Columbia gorge on account of its varied conditions of moisture and soil.

An interesting page is a list of 188 plants known to occur only in the state of Washington. Two of these are the only representatives of their genera. So long a list spells unmistakably diversity of conditions, together with isolation.

The catalogue of the ferns and flowering plants of the state comprises most of the book. There is no key to the families. This is unfortunate, since the book would be of much greater use to those who are not primarily botanists, if such a key were given. From the family, however, keys are given to genera and species. The fact that it has these keys alone makes it a book that should be in every high school in the State. The book is not a manual, like Gray's or Coulter's, but a catalogue. There is not given, therefore, a description of the various plants. It is evidently not intended primarily as a book for amateurs, but a work upon which future works adapted to beginners may be based. What is given of each plant, so far as possible, is (a) the scientific name; (b) the common name; (c) the synonyms of the scientific names, and citations to literature, the latter being extremely valuable to investigators; (d) the type locality, that is, the place where the plant was first found; (e) the range, or general distribution of the plant, and throughout the United

to the Governor of our to General Wright Captain Bissell and
to the Editors of the Washington Standard.

E. T. HAMBLETT Prest
M. W. OFFUTT Secy
Wm C. Copyed

His Excellency Gov. Pickering. Sir the citizens San Juan
Island have requested me to forward the abqve to you for your
consideration We all think that we ought to be entitled to some
of the privileges of our common Country. Yours with all re-
spect J. E. Higgins P. M.

The document is regularly backed for filing and, in addition,
these words are written in pencil: "The Island is under the
supervision of the Military authorities. Consequently the civil
authorities have no right to collect Taxes."

First Attempt to Ascend Mount Rainier.

Clarence B. Bagley, in his little book called "In the Begin-
ning," has rescued from the unknown a large array of facts. Miss
Jennie W. Tolmie, daughter of Dr. W. F. Tolmie, copied from
her father's diary and sent to Mr. Bagley the following entries,
which tell of the first attempt by white man to ascend Mount
Rainier. The trip was a botanizing expedition, and as such was
a success, while the attempt to reach the summit of the great
mountain was a failure. The diary is also remarkable in that it
speaks of glaciers.

Professor Israel Cook Russell, of the University of Michigan,
in his book on "Glaciers of North America," page 62, says: "In
the Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences for March
6th, 1871, it is stated by Professor George Davidson that Lieu-
tenant, afterward General, August V. Kautz attempted the as-
cent of Mount Rainier in 1857, but found his way barred by a
great glacier. So far as can be ascertained, no published account
of Kautz's observations has appeared, but from Davidson's state-
ment it seems that he first reported the existence of living gla-
ciers in the United States."

It is now seen from this diary that Doctor Tolmie discovered
the Rainier glaciers twenty-four years before the trip made by
Lieutenant Kautz.